in this country:

THE PEOPLE'S VIEWS.

ENEMY WHOM WE OURSELVES ARE STRENGTHENING.

The Solveney of the Canadian Pacific Rall-way Dependent on American Support. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In December, 1894, as Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was about leaving for Great Britain, he care to the for publication the following carefully worded answer to some charges against his corporation which I had formulated and published

There is a very much exaggerated idea of our American business current among people who are not well informed, but I do not think any railroad men who are acquainted with the facts complain of our competition. The reports of the Inter-State Comcent, of husiness, moreover, represents only about one half of I per cent, of our profits. We do not seek American through traffic at all. It is not profitable to us. The direct trunk lines may find it profitable, because their haul is shorter, but when we carry it for less than they do it does not pay us. We do not compete for this business, or desire it, and almost all the our American councettons. A road that is receiving trade from a connecting line has to take what comes to it: we cannot very well discriminate and refuse some or the tradle they give us. So this unprofitable And rean trade pays us indirectly in other ways.

The Canadian Pacific makes its profit on its loca business, which has been built up on the policy of attentiating local industries and commerce atl atong fred line. We have a great deal of profitable business, too, in trade between Canada and the United States. Canada, for instance, is an important source of lum ber supply to the Pastern States, and that business is very profitable to us.

The Canadian Pacific was built with special refer-

ence to being operated cheaply; heavy g adients were avoided. We do all the telegraph, express, sleeping car, grain elevator, and lake steamer business our

Finally, train robberies are wholly unknown on the Canadian Pacific. They are impossible, as our line through the unsettled Weat is patrolled by the Northwestern mounted police.

Sir William Van Horne, it will be observed, declares that the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission will show that less than 5 per cent, of the traffic of his railway is between American points. He knew this was false.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress shows that 60 per cent. of the freight moved by the Canadian Pacific Ratiway in 1892, 1893, and 1894 was between American points, or, in other words, freight which originated in American centres and was hauled through Canada and delivered to American consignees. For the year 1893 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company earned from freight traffic \$1,809 per mile. Not less than 60 per cent of this amount was received for traffic between American points. No doubt the recelpts from American traffic exceeded 60 per cent. of its total freight earnings, for the reason that American traffic carried from the East to West through Canada or from the West to the East through Canada was traffic hauled a long distance, and therefore the charge per ton exceeded the charge per ton for local traffic carried short distances. The total freight carnings for that year of the Canadian Pacific were \$12,673,075; 60 per cent, of this amount is \$7,603,845, or more than 35 per cent, of the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from all canadian Facific Railway Company from all rources. A conservative estimate of the direct financial gain to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the bonding regulations is not less than \$9,000,000 annually, and therefore the abrogation of the bonding regulations which beamit Sir William Van Horne's railway to rob American roads would bankrupt his company. His statement therefore that American traffic "cpresents only one-half of 1 per cent, of our profits" is a deliberate and wilful misstatement of the truth.

our profits" is a deliberate and wilful misstate-ment of the truth.

Again Sir William declares that "we do not compete for this business or destreit, and al-most all of the State-to-State traffic we carry is taken only to obligeour American connections." comiete for this business or destreit, and almost all of the State-to-State traffic we carry is taken only to oblige our American connections."

In answer to this declaration it is only necessively to say that the Canadian Fasine Hallway Company before it had facilities properly to handle transcontinental traffic demanded from the American Transcontinental Railway Traffic Association \$500,000 for withdrawing from San Francisco for a single year only. The penalty for refusing the demand was the making of a rare for ironiscontinental traffic which would leave no bodit for American transcontinental railways. The money was raid in east: it was leave no bodit for American traffic represented only one-half of 1 per cent, of the net profits of the Canadian Railway; on the other hand it does indicate that Sir William Van Horne was determined at the earliest possible moment to secure a large share of American traffic without regard to the means he employed to secure it; and therefore without the facilities to carry American merchandise he secured the profits of American traffic by blackmalling a merican roads.

Again, I call the attention of the American public to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company carried freights from ports on Figet Sound to St. Paul via Vancouver and Winnipeg for 12 cents a hundred pounds, to the effect for the fact that the Canadian Emeron, the boundary line, to St. Paul received a cents per hundred pounds, and, therefore, the Canadian can line which carried it from Emerson, the boundary line, to St. Faul received a cents per hundred pounds, and, therefore, the Caundian Pacific Ratiway received 8 cents per hundred pounds for gathering freight on Fuget Sound and carrying it by rail 1,542 miles over the Rocky Mountains to Emerson. It will be observed that this freight was carried for 10½ cents per ton per hundred miles, to divert it from American lines.

Recky Mountains to Emerson. It will be one served that this freight was carried for 1012 cents per ton per hundred miles, to divert it from American lines.

The same year the New York Central Railway sarned \$21,122 per mile, and the absolute cost of moving its freight traffic was 54 cents per ton per hundred miles. The Canadian Pacific, with itals cardings \$2,004 per mile, carried freight for one-fifth of the actual cost to the New York Central with its encommons traffic.

Thirdly—Sir William Van Horne bridged the Sault Ste. Marie and obtained control of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, and also of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, extended the former to Minneapolis and from the roto his main line at Pasqua in the Territory of Assinbota. He is now extending the latter from Duluth to Winnipeg. In Ontario he has built a line from Ingersol direct to the Suspension Bridge, for the same purpose. He is also building a line to Dakota from Hank ison to Bismarck. All of these lines are for the purpose of diverting American traffic to his main line and thence to Montreal. It is well known that he is intensely anxious to build a line from Detroit to Chicago for the same purpose. He has a line of steamers upon Puget Sound, and from San Francisco and other Pacific ports, to gather upand deliver American freight at Vancouver to his railway, he yet declares in his statement that "we do not seek American traffic. It is not profitable to us; we do not compete for this business or desire it." His actions faisify his carefully prepared declaration.

Fourthly—Bir William Van Horne has established general agencies for his railway company at Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Milwankee, Minneapolis. North Whistcom, New York, Niagara Falls, Old Orchard Beach, Philacelphia, Portland, Or, Portland, Me, Port Townsend, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Louis, San Francisco, St. Paul, Seattle, and Tacoma, or, in other words, twenty-two general agencies in the United States for the purpose of diverting freight fro

Fifthly—He has also established the following foreign agencies for the purpose of diverting freight from American transcontinental lines to his own road, viz.: In the Australian colonies at Adelaide, Oakland, Ballarat, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbeurne, Napier, and Sydney; in China at Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: in Japan, at Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yokohama; in India, at Hombay and Calcutta; at Haravia, Java; Colombo, Ceylon; Honoinin, Hawaii, and at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Paris. In all here is a total of fifty-one general agencies for the purpose of diverting American traffic to the Canadian Pacific road.

Sixthly—Sir William declares "the Canadian Pacific roades its profit on its local business, which it has built up on the policy of stimulating local industries and commerce along its lines." Let us examine the facts as to the creation of lucul traffic. The Canadian Pacific was chartered in 1881. Since that time the increase in the population of the Dominion of Canada does not exceed 600,000 in a territory of 3,500. Pacific inskes its profit on its local business, which it has built up on the policy of stimulating local industries and commerce along its lines." Let us examine the facts as to the creation of local traffic. The Canadian Pacific was chartered in 1881. Since that time the increase in the nopulation of the Dominion of Canada does not exceed 600,000 in a territory of 3,500,000,000 source miles. From Halifax to Montreal via Monrkton and St. John, N. B., 18766 miles. The population within fifty miles of this line of the population within fifty miles of this line of the total earnings of the brough which it nearest of the line of the line of the local sand discensive expenses of \$2,003,782. The total operating expenses of \$12,003,782. The total operating expenses of the booking regulations, the total earnings from Canadian business \$1,003,782. The total operating expenses of \$1,003,782. The total expenses of \$1,003,782. The total expense of \$1,003,782. The total operating expenses of \$1,003,782. The total operating expenses of \$1,003,782. The total operating expenses of \$1,003,782. The total expense of \$1,003,782. The t

one-fourth part of that of the port of New York.

The province of Ontario is almost surrounded by water, and the bulk of its exports and imports are carried by water. The population of Quebec is chiefly located upon the seacosst the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence River, or its branches, and the St. Lawrence River, or its branches, and the St. Lawrence River, or its branches, and the bulk of its exports and imports are shipped by water also.

The bulk of the local traffic of Ontario and Quebec is carried by the Grand Trunk Rallway. The earnings of the Canadian Pacific from all sources, including its steamers upon the Pacific and the upper lakes, telegraph, express, sleepling car, grain elevator, and hotel business for the year 1893 were only \$2,993 per mile, from its express business \$47,50 per mile, from its express business \$47,50 per mile, from telegraph, grain elevator, hotel business and its Pacific and lake steamship business \$258 per mile, it carried its passengers upon the average for \$1.69 per hundred miles. The actual cost the same year to the New York Central Railway Company for the same service was \$1.58 per hundred miles, leaving a profit of 31 cents per passenger per hundred miles. The New York Central Railway Company earned \$6,070 per mile from passenger service, while the Canadian Pacific, with its small passenger earnings, can carry its passengers as cheaply as the New York Central, with its enormous traffic, and therefore it is fair to assume from the above statements that the Canadian Pacific, with its small passenger earnings, can carry its passengers as cheaply as the New York Central, with its enormous traffic, and therefore it is fair to assume from the above statements that the Canadian Pacific, with its regulations from American lines, or at the rate of \$1,080 per mile. If this sum is deducted from the gross carnings it leaves as the carnings from felse, and though traffic, which originates in Europe or in countries upon the Pacific.

11 spross freight earnings were abolished

l'arnings from freight traffic per mile, gross. 2994 00 Earnings from pussenger traffic per mile, 808 00 71 00 47 50

geros.

Larnings from mall service per mile, gross.

Earnings from eapress service, gross.

Earnings from steamiships, telegraphs, hotels, grain elevators, &c. 89,108 50

illne through the unsettied West is patrolled by the Northwestern mounted police? Set William might have added to guard it from tribes of saviges, the descendants of Sitting Bull.

American railways carned \$1,222,018,200 in 1803. The loss from train robberles did not exceed \$250,000, or \$1 in \$5,000, or unon the basis of the gross carnings of the Canadian Pacific, 75 cents per mile. Sir William Van Horie makes this silly statement to show why the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is enabled to pay its statement lies for the canadian pacific Railway Company is enabled to pay its statement. enabled to pay its shareholders 5 per cent, per annum on gross earnings of \$2,993 per mile.

enabled to pay its shareholders 3 per cent, per annum on gross earnings of \$2,993 per mile.

It will interest the Canadian people to learn from Sir William Van Horne, who is the controlling power in the Government of Canada behind the throne, that they support the Northwestern mounted police at a cost of not least than \$500,000 per annum to patrol the Canadian Pache Railway, while the railway company is wholly exempt from taxation forever upon its roadbed, rolling stock, elevators, notels, steamship lines, telegraph lines, and for twenty years upon its entire land grant.

It is rather surprising that Sir William Van Horne should publish to the world the fact that the Government of Canada finds it necessary to maintain the Northwestern mounted police to protect life and the property of the railway company from destruction by savages. No mention is made of this fact by the company in the advertisements eachtered broadcast throughout the United States to induce pleasure seekers to pass over it to and from the Pacific.

Imagine the President of the Great Northern Railway Company going to Washington and applying to the Government for 1,000 mounted policement to protect its lines from savages at the cost of the taxpayers of the United States.

Sir William Van Horne lett for Great Britain in December, 1894. He made the statement that he was going to Europe for rest and recreation, but the fact is that he went there to arrange ways and means to pay the dividend due in February, 1895. As is well known, his mission was a failure, and the Canadian Pacific Hailway Company was compelled to pass the February dividend, and the stock fell to 35. To prevent a further decline ways and means have been provided by the large shareholders to re-

February dividend, and the stock fell to 35. To prevent a further decline ways and means have been provided by the large shareholders to renew the payment of the semi-annual dividends. It is very certain and obvious to any one who will study railway operations upon this continent that the Canadian Pacific has not earned a dividend from its traffic since 1894. So long as it was enabled to buy branch lines or construct new ones and bond them for more than their cost, it was an easy matter to nay two sees.

struct new ones and bond them for more than their cost, it was an easy matter to pay two per cent, dividends from income, if not from earnings. Prior to 1894, three per cent, annual dividends were paid from a portion of the subsidy granted by the Government of Canada and deposited with the dovernment for that purpose, but that deposit has been exhausted.

The total caraings of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada were as follows:

 From freight traffic
 \$12,362,030

 From passenger frame
 6,940,323

 From mall and express
 6,944,243

 From other sources
 108,996

street, and the states in contribute to the shareholders of Canadian roads \$20,000,000 annually, or, interest at the rate of \$ per cent, per annua on \$200,000,000 annually, or, interest at the rate of \$ per cent, per annua on \$200,000,000 Pacific Railway Commany upon the taxpayers of Canadian were to cease, its directors might ask that attacks upon it should cease, also, but as it is about to make now and corollars ask that attacks upon it should cease, also, but as it is about to make now and corollars ask that attacks upon it should cease, also, but as it is about to make now and corollars ask that attacks upon it should cease, also, but as it is about to make now and corollars ask that attacks upon it should cease, also, but as it is about to make now and corollars ask that attacks upon it should cease, also, but as it is about to make the control of the present dead. If the per should not an interest of the corollars and interests in population for the present dead. If it is not not in the present deads, in sin, born is indeptly, and has been maintained by deception, bribe giving and bribe receiving, blackmail, and forced contributions by the Government of the Intercolonist Railway endorald, G. C. B., as a scheme for maintaining and perpetuating monarchy upon this conditions, and that the construction was proceed by the late light. How so is just a submitted in the condition of the Chandian Pacific would keep him in one proceed the condition of the Chandian Pacific would keep him in conditions and advantage of the condition of the Chandian Pacific would keep him in some for ten years, and that the construction of the Chandian Pacific would keep him in some for ten years, and that the condition of the Chandian Pacific would keep him in some for ten years, and that the condition of the Chandian Pacific would keep him him to the condition of the Chandian Pacific would have been them in irrepressible. When the condition of the Chandian Pacific would have been the safety of the Chandian Pacific would have been t

A JEH'S WARNING TO JEWS.

He Sees Danger in the Work of the National Council of Jewish Women

To the Editor of The SUN-Sir: in the truest expression in your newspaper. I ask you to give space to my few remarks, which, through your medium, I am convinced will reach the largest number of educated Americans.

During this week the first Convention of the National Council of Jewish Women has taken place in this city. Being familiar with the aspirations of educated Jewish women in a number of European countries. I was very anxious to learn the sentiment which provails among the American Jewesses, so admired for their cleverness, brightness, and high-minded spirit. I was easer to see the effect of Amerian spirit, of American matitutions, and of American freedom upon the Jewess born. raised, and educated in this land. For three days and three evenings I was an eager listener to the addresses, papers, speeches, and discussions upon various subjects, connected with present and future salvation of the Jews in this country, with the result that it all made upon me a very painful impression and left a sad presentiment in my mind. The trend of the council's work was to sow seeds in American soil which will produce only a harvest of annoyance for the American people and a crop of misfortune for the Jewish element.

There is no country in the Old World where the Jow, being present in considerable numbers. s not disliked and where he is not excluded socially and degraded politically, if possible, Beginning with peoples standing upon the lower scale of human progress and ending with nations of highest culture, the Jew is everywhere unwelcome; he is disliked by the Russian and Roumanian peasants, despised by the German professors and French men of science, and abhorred by Prussian ministers of the and abhorred by Frussian ministers of the Gospel. The anti-Semites base their explanations of the hatred for the Jew upon economic and racial grounds. The feliacy of their former reason is easily proved, but it is hardly possible to refute the second argument. The Jew, even when educated, is accused of being indifferent to the welfare and prosperity of the country where he lives, even if he enjoys the full rights and privileges. He is charged with being a Jew first and of showing only some attachment to the country of his birth. This accusation can be mitigated only by the statement that the inhuman brutalities to which the Jew was exposed in the Old World produced a closer feeling, created among the prosecuted a special, particular Jewish sentiment, which, fostered by centuries of oppression, cannot be changed in a decade of freedom.

This accusation, that has some grounds when raised against a Jew in Europe, if brought home to a Jew born and raised or even naturalized in this country, will be the hardest, the severest blow aimed at him. It will prove that the Jew, even in a country where from his cradle to his grave he is enjoying the fullest freedom, remains a Jew.

The Hourhous of the N.C.J. W. learn nothing and forget nothing. Their endeavors are to this end: To biant in the hearts of unfortunate Jewish children, brought up by Jewish women, polsonous seeds of separatism and clannishness, to forler a dangerous kind of Judaism. The N.C.J. W. is trying to transport to this soil oil Jewish traditions and ideas, which, having guided the Jewa like pillars of light, in the pillars of cloud in their day of liberty and emancipation. Gospel. The anti-Semites base their explana-

into pilitars of cloud in their day of liberty and emancipation.

Listen ing to the addresses, papers, and discussions delivered during the accino of the Convention, one could detect under the harmonious amouth flow of phrases a mighty undercurrent:

"We are Jewesses." The council tried to keep the current covered with a thin layer of "national sentiment," but sometimes it broke through, and then there was tremendous applause.

The N. C. J. W. outlined its plan of action as charitable, educational, and religious, the last as "the principal work" of the council. As to the first two, they can be only recommended, but the last one is streamously objected to, on accennt of the special meaning the council attached to the word. It meant Jewish religion.

The religion of the Hebrew, divested of its historical traditions and local customs, consists in one credo: "There is one God;" and one

maxim; "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." A religion based upon these principles is not especially Jewish: it is human, it is universal. But the council is striving, according to the statements made in the Convention, to propagate a Jewish religion of its own interpretation; its endeavor is to revive the observance of the Jewish Sabbath, to reliastate the custom of keeping Jewish historical holidays, with all their traditions and ceremonies, to revuscitate the Hebrew language, to spread "a better knowledge of Jewish history" among Jewish women, and through them to imbute the minds of children with all the impulses and feelings that such teachings can

to imbuse the minds of children with all the impulses and feelings that such teachings can have accepting the noblest gift of this country—its citizenship, with all its rights and privileges—should cherish in his heart a full undivided love, should cherish in his heart a full undivided love, should acherish in his heart a full undivided love, should harbor a profound devotion to this land. Nobody is urged to do violence to his feelings, but so much can be rightly and justly required, nay, demanded, that that Jew who regards himself as one-half Jew and one-half American looks upon his American citizenship as a sacred debt, only one-half liquidated and the other half left in holy trust to his children and grandchildren, to be paid up in full by them. The Jew either ought not to accept American citizenship or when he accepts it he ought to recognize its obligations.

From this it follows that no generation has a fight to brevent the strengthening of the American sentiment in the succeeding generation, which goes hand in hand with the lessening of the Jewish is not of the Jewish is the to be beserved instead of the Jewish: American history is to take the place of Jewish history.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Gordian knot of the Jewish: American history is to take the place of Jewish history.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Gordian knot of the Jewish question lies in the rivary between racial and national feelings, and the only safe and destrable issue out of this difficulty in the minds of thoughtful people is the absolute prevalence of the latter over the former. It is a consummation devoulty to be wished, Now, we may ask, will the "principal work" of the N. C. J. W., outlined in its first Convention, based chiefly upon home influence—and all know the powerful hold of the home where an intelligent Jewess reigns—help the Jewish child to liquidate the sacred debt to this country? Will it not rather rob the Jewish element of its last chance which has been given it in this blessed country to prove that a J

The South and Its Sesports.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an interesting and well-informed manuer THE SUN comments on the defenceless condition of the seaports of the South and laments accordingly. Fortifications require appropriations. How can the residents of these cities, and, for that matter, those of any other city, expect appropriations when the great bulk, nearly all in fact, of the Senators and members from that portion of the Union devote their entire time while on duty in Washington to the grand and elevating occupation of placing their relatives and constituents in office, when not engaged in gioriously and grandiloquently twisting the poor British lion's fly disturber? These men haven't time to consider such minor affairs as seacoast fortifications when it comes to a really serious question of State like "getting our people placed." THE SUN doesn't look at it from

the correct point of view.
It might be a godsend to the country at large to have several of the Southern seaconst cities levelled to the ground, as they surely would be by the high-powered, long-range guns of a foreign fleet. The most sluggish imagination can picture our good friends the Hon. Wilkinson Wise Call, Grandpapa Harris, and Fiery Furnance Morgan in such an unhappy event. It would make the most callous weep hot sait tears. THE SUN also comments intelligently in an-

other column on "National Pride." It is a good thing, no doubt, to have about the house. So is the unquestioned pluck and courage of American men, whether they hall from south or north of the Potomac. But rifled and long-range cannon and the modern rifle are likewise handy to have in the nation's cupboard. The combination is too abstruse for the one-idea statesmen from the land of cotton and tobacco. If the dear good people of the East and West would only kindly surrender all the offices to our chivalrous plantation neighbors they would perhaps find time, after they had created all the new offices their ingenuity could conjure into existence, to pass necessary appropriations.

This country, especially the section referred to, needs a good thrashing at the hands of some foreign power of ability to administer it. Then when the dead are counted, the demolished cities rebuilt, the stupendous indemnities paid. the frightful havor of a devastating war reriewed, we'll get a decent-sized standing army, a sufficient navy, adequate fortifications, stocked arsenals, and a few other essentials to the well being and the protection of a grea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1896.

Prohibition Forever! To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In your

editorial of yesterday you say: The Prohibition party as a distinct organization has practically gone out of existence [in the State of New York], it having failed to poll the number of votes prescribed by section 56 of Article III. of the Election Code as a condition of nomination in the future. . . . This is one of the most important of he political benefits which have come to the Republican party in New York.

Hence that party, you think, will be enabled hereafter to modify or change the liquoriaw without" the constant menace of an outbreak of radical Prohibitionists."

I am happy to assure your readers that this

of radical Prohibitionists."

I am happy to assure your readers that this "menace" is not removed. The estimate of the total Prohibition vote on which you base your conclusion is wrong, notwithstanding the extraordinary interest in the currency question, which led some Prohibitionists to vote for silver, and many more for gold, thus helping "just this one time" the old parties, which are piedged to linease.

Be so kind as to assure the politicians who are thinking of legislating in the interest of the sational this coming winter that when the roll of parties is called next November the Prohibition party will be there, certain to respond.

The currency question having been settled by the largest popular majority ever given in a Presidential election, and the tariff taken out of party politics, as I trust it will be by being relegated to a non-partisan board of business men, the majority of voters in this State will turn their attention to the cradication of the saloon, believing it to be a most deadly enemy to all political and social reform. This issue should now have the right of way as the dominating and decisive one. Why should it not? Note:

Leading medical experts, some in this city, tell us that the saloon murders every years in this country more than the killed on the battlefield of our soldiers in blue in the four years of the civil war; and statisticians tell us that it wastes more wealth every year than was wasted in any one year of the war more every year than the total of the coined gold and silver in the whole country. "It is anevil," says the London Times. "that England," The same is true of America. Why should not now all good citizens join hands to lift politics to a still higher moral level by fighting to the finish this creater battle for ourer politics, for the home and for religion and hence for humanity?

New York, Nov. 19.

Clocks That Don't Keep Time.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have a real grievance. I hope to have the cause partially, if not wholly, removed by its publication in The Sex.

Owing to a combination of "circumstances over which I have no control" I am temporarily de prived of the use of my watch; and I am, therefor prived of the use of my watch, and I am, therefore, compelled to depend upon public clocks, and those displayed in shop windows. It is against the latter I would complain, or, rather, against the men who own them.

These clocks are a menace to health and a deriment to moral elevation. I consuit one and an induced to set up a dog trot; in a moment i catch slight of another which shows me I have ten minutes to share; I slacked my pace, but am almost immediately aware, by seeing a third clock, that I am afready ten minutes late. By this time, to be on the safe side, I begin to run, agains, doing which I am advosed by my do tor. His advice does not cover the use of profamity, so I sometimes indulge in that. You will thus see that I am in danger of physical and moral degeneration.

Last night I manie a census of the clocks on both sides of Eighth asenue, believen Hold and 12th sireets. There were 10% of them. Eighteen were correct, Iwenty three were fifteen or more minutes slow, twenty were between ten and fifteen minutes slow, twenty were between correct time and five minutes slow. The halance were distributed between five and twenty minutes fast, I know that this same state of affairs exists on many other tusiness streets—perhaps all of them.

I am confident of the sympathy of many people in this complaint. Some there are employing the use of their watches, I presume who will sneer at the importance of this. But I can assure them that herein lurks an element of decadence, if an increasing use of profamity and more frequent states of asyageness are any signs of the times. B. d. T. Nov. 19. compelled to depend upon public clocks, and those

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-Sir: Without reference to its literal or other interpretation, may I ask Mr. Joseph Noonan where in the account in the Book of Jonah he finds any reference to the Prophet's "experience in the whale's belly ?" Had he read the Bible a

little more attentively be would probably have discovered that a "great fish" only is mentioned as having been "prepared by God"; and Mr. Noonan should know the whale is not a fish, but a mammal, or animal, which suckles her young. I am aware that Christ is quoted (Matt., xtt., 40) as referring to a "whale," which is, I believe, the only authority we have for connecting this particular animal with lonah; and seeing that "whale" appears to be of Saxon origin, might it not be reasonably suppose Christ as a Jew used the Hebrow word "thannim, which includes all large fishes?

NEW YORK, NOV. 20. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in THE Sus of to-day a letter from an Irishman signing him self Joseph Noonan, throwing ignorant and cheap ridicule on the well-authenticated Biblical story of the whale awallowing Jonah. Irlahmen don't read the Word of God, and their knowledge and ideas of it are all second-hand. Nor do they, speaking generally, know anything of science except by hearsay and at second hand. We Scotchmen know itali. I challenge Noonau or any other Irishman to discuss with me publicly the important historic question, "Can a whale swallow a man?"

You are sentimentally and sensclessly Irish so far

as their fake, fabulous, and fletitious "nationality" is concerned, but, as a careful and regular reader of THE SUN, I have noticed you fully recognize the intellectual altitude of the Scotch race—an altitude unequalled by any other race in history of sam unequated by any other race in history of same numbers and covering such a comparatively short period as Scotch civilized history. And we are only beginning, Mr. Editor. The seventy millions of the United States are not in it mentally and in Intellectual influences with us four or five millions of Scotch in this A. D. 189d. Should no Irishman feel compe-tent to tackle me in debate, this offer is open to Brig. Gen. Robert G. Ingersoil, or any other electrionary atheist NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Education and Happiness.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir A few days ago a person wrote to your paper on the question whether education brings happiness. It depends on conditions that surround the individual. The greater and broader an education a person has, the keener his consciousness of his own individuality, ego, and when this consciousness is combined with conditions in his life that hardly provide for him its necessities, there is hardly a more sorrowful position to be placed in. A intellectual person has a cultivation that is as far above the ignorant as the heavens are above the shove the ignorant as the heavens are above the earth, and he cannot understend the condition of the other as regards the mental life.

While it is not at all hard for the ignorant to associate with their like, yet when elreumstances drag an intellectual person to associate and work with them the result is not congental.

While perhaps we are all "born free and equal," the round of life it is the mental abilities and elegancies which draw a decided line of distinction. Education, as a rule, shows the way to peace and ealigness of reasoning, but better far to have no educations of the life and present them for contemplation, but he content that to be filled with learning and unline to the life and present them for contemplation, but he content for contemplation, but he content contemplation and deep thought, to what does their learning a nount? Simply nothing at all. Examples of this waste of education, sait were, can be seen all the while.

D. Allan Vall.

Lucky for the Tribune.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: There is one state nent in the kindly but over-appreciative articl which you republish this morning, touching my reli tions with the Armenian refugers, to which I can with propriety take exception. I refer to the an with propriety take exception. I refer to the amouncement that I am the proprietor of the Tribmac. I am heither the proprietor nor the editor of the Tribmac, and I have said so repeatedly. I do not own one dolar's worth of stock in the paper, but am meetly one of a hundred or more salarled employees. While I she about I, let me ask for the correction of another misstatement which appeared in 1988 So on Nov. 10. It was charged in your news columns that in a speech delivered before the dekiniey League conference on the previous evening I declared that no self respecting man could be only to the degualdan of salarled in the salar in a public speech or in private conversation. Respectfully yours.

Nov. 20.

"Queer Tricks with Figures."

To the Editor of the Sus-Sir: Put down the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9. Ask some one which he prefers to take. Take the one he chooses, mu tiply it by 9, set the result under the row as a multi-plier, and tell him to do the sum. The result is composed entirely of the fleure he likes most to make, and makes one feel ridiculous. Example: Suppose he says to like: 2, 22 dest. 9 times 2-215, then 18 times 12,240,679-222,222,222. Are You ON?
BALTHOOR, NOV. 1

erious Dial," in THE SES Nov. 16, connected with the figure 9, did you notice that the figures 142,857 who multiplied by 2 and 3 and added up gave 714,285, and these figures added give 27, and 2 and 7 are 9. Also multiplied by 2, 3, and 4 and added, the result 1 1,285,713 again 27. Multiplied by 2, 3, 4, and 5 and added gives 1,090,908, all 9 but the first and last, which equal 9, and together they make 54, or 9 which equal 9, and tograms and 6 and added, the again. Multiplied by 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and added, the result is 2,857,140 (the figures on the diat with 0 added) and these figures together again make 27, or Whitting. PHILABELPHIA, NOV. 16.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are other In The Sex of this date are the figures for a mys terious dial of seven figures. Take stateen nine and divide by 17. We have:

17 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 0 5 8 8 2 3 5 2 9 4 1 1 7 6 4 7 1 1 7 6 4 7 0 5 8 8 2 3 5 2 9 4 1 7 6 4 7 0 5 8 8 2 3 5 2 9 4 1 2 3 5 2 9 4 1 1 7 6 4 7 0 5 8 8 2 3 5 2 9 4 1 1 7 6 4 7 0 5 8 8 2 3 5 And always the same figures in similar order up to 17.
Nov. 16.

Lusker and Steinitz as Chess Players, To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: In your reporprevious notices in Tax Sux that he furnishes the reports on these games, says that he got the better po-attion, but was beaten after thirty-five moves; in attion, but was beaten after thirty-five moves; in other words, he lost a so-called won game. Suppos-ing this to be true, does it not show that Lasker really is the better player of the two ! Lasker is known to is the better player of the two? Lasker is known to make the least mistakes, and it is the latter characteristic which is so effective in modern chess. Lasker never to the last of the wilnes of play. He seems to think that the old lines through the which he has even a great deal of that, are good enough for him; that is to say, sufficient afterward. He thinks, with "schigerin, that all the openings and all the defences are good, as long as you do not blunder afterward. Lasker, if any new time of play is tried against him, does his best to fathom the scheme, and even if he does not succeed in mastering it the first time, he generally fluids a way of escape the second time. second time, strinks, on the other hand, goes on inventing new strinks, on the other hand, goes on inventing new or play, an experiment which he aboutd not in serious match play, for he has often spoted chances thereby, especially so in the London intertional tournament of 1883.

Met Death Up Aloft.

From the San Francisco Chroniele. PORTLAND, Nov. 11.-The bark Cambrian Princess, Capt. Jones, 113 days from Santos, reached the month of the Columbia River to day and reports the loss of Charles Martin while in latitude 53° south, longitude 85° west, who died under singular circumstances.

Martin was lying over the main yard catching the gaskets as they were thrown to him by the boatswain, when the latter became aware that the seaman had ceased to assist. After calling to Martin several times and receiving meanswer the heat-wain proceeded to investigate, when he found the sailor lying over the yard motionless. Again he inquired what was the matter, but, as ho answer was forthcoming, be put his hand on the man's shoulder and discovered that death had claimed a victim. The boatswain then fastened a rope around the body and lowered it to the deck. day and reports the loss of Charles Martin while

SAVED THEM BOTH. Mother and Home Restored by the West-

chester Sanitarium Morphise Treatment. Two months ago the following "Personal" adver-

Two months ago the following "Personal" adver-tisement appeared in one of the New York merning newspapers:

ALICE: I am well and keep a constant watch upon you all, but I will not return until mother changes. Let us try the Westchester Sanifarium. I know a dis-tinguished physicism who was cured of the morphine habit there. He says it cannot fail. If you induce mother to go there and take the trianment, it will deed you the Morristown properly and give you show each. Love to lietty and Carl. With anxious heart.

FATHER.

TATHER.
The week following accompanied by "Alice" and a maid, "Mother" came. Despite wealth and culture she was a painful example of savage and deceitful temper and well nigh a physical wreck. She employed 20 grains of morphine hypodermically each day Within three days she had painlessly laid aside the term she chose to remain, she returned to her reestablished home in New York fifteen pounds heavier than when she left it, with the buoyancy of renewed health and once more a sweet woman-her natural self. Her overjoyed husband declares that he is in his second honeymoon.

Out of the very nature of all such cases it is impossible to publish names, but personal references to many who are willing to bear private testimony will

be given to those who apply.

The Westchester treatment for the morphine habit in all its forms (the pips, the laudanum bottle, and the bypodermic needle) has never had a failure or relapse. It is the only cure known to science. Not one cent is accepted unless the patient is cured and be cent is accepted unless the patient is cured and he knows it. The sanitarium is a house of comfort and elegance within the city limits. Terms are strikingly reasonable. Write to A. W. SIAS, Sunt., Westchester Village. New York city. Town office at 1544 Broadway, corner 1844.

New Mersen Advertigements.

New Jersey's Greatest Store. Seven Acres of All Kinds of Home and Personal Nec's.



BROAD, HALSEY, NEW and WEST PARK STS., NEWARK.

NO PIECE of furniture is cheap chasers' expectations. have furniture of every grade, and at every price. Some of our furniture is very cheap, but it is good; we can't sell poor stuff. We would not try.



What is there more desirable for a wed What is there more desirable for a wedding, a birthday or a Christmas gift than a chiffonier? A larger assortment cannot be found elsewhere. We display over one hundred different styles to select from in all the prevailing woods. We have evolved from our immense stock a few specials for this week. Compare values, style, finish and construction with what you see at other stores, and we know where you'll buy.

All persons who desire to take advantage of this sale by purchasing Holiday Presents, can, by paying for them at once, have them

can, by paying for them at once, have them held until required.
Oak Chiffoniers, \$4.98, value \$8.00 12.50, " 18.75, " 25.00, " 39.00, " 18.00 Maple 39.00, 35.00, 20.00, M'h'y (swell fror 's), Birch Chiffoniers 30.00 Gentlemen's Oak Shav-ing Chiffoniers,



cover unsightly iron rails and springs. The construction also permits the use of fine cabinet woods to match other parts of the suit, thus adding very much to the beauty. To introduce this line we have made the price 35.00.

White enamel bureaus to go with brass or iron beds, some with Delft and Dresden decoration. About twenty patterns in all, oval and square mirrors, at a discount of twenty-five percent. from present low prices.









This High Back or Mahogany Finish Rocker (like cut). Table (like cut), value in polished oak or mahogany finish, saddle wood seat, 2 00 value 6 00

6.50, for 2.98.

GUARANTEED BEDDING-We make all our bedding, and accordingly guarantee every hair, teather, tick and workmanship, RE-UPHOLSTERING-We make a spe-

cialty of re-uphotstering parlor and recep-tion suits, old pieces, &c., in a thorough workmanlike manner. If you have work of the kind, we should be pleased to talk with All goods marked in plain figures and sold

Goods delivered at any it one price only. railroad station in New Jersey free of charge NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR PACKING

HARNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

The Bouble-Standard Bushel from the St. Louis Globe Democrat. CEDAR RAPIDS, la., Nov. 17.-A most amus-

ing case has been on trial in the Justice courts n this city for some time. It is the case of R. Ferriter, a farmer residing near Fairfax, against P. Sclarrio, an Italian, who conducts a store on May's Island. It appears that some time ago Mr. Ferriter dis-

posed of a load of potatoes to Sciarrio. They were measured in baskets supposed to hold a bushed, but when they came to settle there was a difference of a few bushels, the total amounting to \$1.10. They failed to settle, yet it appeared in the testimony that on one occasion they came within twenty cents of an agreement. Still they disagreed, and as the Italian refused to pay for the disputed potatoes Mr. Ferriter concluded to bring suit. This he did in Justice Whittam's court. After trying the case before a

Whittam's court. After trying the case before a jury, and the same disagreeing, a change of vents was taken to Justice Rail's court, where the hearing was begin last 'riday. Justice Rail sandy et decoded the case.

In the course of the last trial a new point was bought up, which, it is said, the inwyers have never before discovered. It is practically annexes the fore discovered. It is practically annexes the what is claimed to be the demonstrical theory of the bushel basket.

From time immemorial it has been supposed that a bushel basket held a lushel, but it as pears that the lawmakers who compiled the code in 1873 declared to pounds to be a bushel, prividing it was agreed to sell by measure, and not by weight. Now when a contract is made to deliver potatoes and the price is named at so much per bushel in order to determine the amount they must be weighed, and not measured. The lawmakers of lows have turned down the bushel basket.

ENDORSEMENTS ON CHECKS

REASONS THAT LED TO THE PRES-ENT RULE OF THE BANKS.

The Liability of Banks on Cheeks, Brafts, or Other Paper Deposited for Collection as Defined by the Courts—The New Bule

of the Clearing House Adopted Generally. Most of the persons having accounts in banks in this city have received recently circulars from the banks asking them to make a change in the form of endorsement on checks deposited. These circulars have been usually in the

following form: To Our Deresitons: As the banksthrough one country object to the so-called restrictive endorse-ments, as follows: "For deposit," 'fir deposit to the cr dit of," 'for collection, account cf." 'for collec-tion and credit of," &c., we recommend that you en-dorse your checks: "Pay National Bank or

A good many depositors made the change without asking why. Some, however, objected strenuously. One depositor, who received such a circular, went to the cashier of his bank in a rage. He was an old gentleman who didn's propose to have his business methods changed arbitrarily. The cashler succeeded in caiming him and explained the necessity for the change. The depositor finally agreed to it and went away. The same request as that made of depositors has been made of correspondent banks out of town, and many of them, it is said, do not yet know the reason for the new system.

The Clearing House here and these in several other cities have made the rule that all checks not endorsed in blank, and without restriction, must be guaranteed as to the body of the check and as to all endorsements by the banks presenting them for payment. The effect of the rule is to make the collecting bank liable to the paying bank in case of an alteration in the amount of the check or for forged endorsements. The new plan is the outcome of a series of decisions of the courts, the leading case being that of the National Park Bank, which brought suit first against the Seaboard National Bank and then against the Eldred Bank of Eldred. Pa., for the repayment of a raised draft cashed by it on ochalf of one of its correspondents.

The correspondent was the First National Bank of Wallingford, Conn. It sold a draft on the National Park Bank for \$8. The payee went to Eldred, Pa., having in the mean time raised the amount to \$1,800, and asked the Eldred Bank to collect it. The Eldred Bank forwarded it to its correspondent in this city, the Seaboard National Bank. it went through the Clearing House and was paid by the National Park Bank. The discrepancy was not discove ered by the Park Bank until a month later, when it was found that something was wrong in its account with the Wallingford bank, which sold the draft. The draft was traced back, and the National Park Bank brought suit for \$1,709 against the Scaboard Bank.

account with the Wallingford bank, which sold the draft. The draft was traced back, and the National Park Bank brought suit for \$1.798 against the Seaboard Bank.

Up to that time the ruling of the courts had been a general one to the effect that the person or bank depositing a check or presenting it for collection was responsible for the body of it and for previous endorsements. It this case, however, the question of restricted endorsement was gone into. It was found that the Eldred Bank had endorsed the draft to the Seaboard Bank. The Seaboard Bank maintained that it had acted simply as collecting agent for the Eldred Bank and had at no time assumed the ownership of the draft, as it would have done had the draft been endorsed is blank. The Court of Appeals unheld this view of the matter and decided that the Park Bank had no recourse against the Seaboard.

The Park Bank then sued the Eldred Bank, The latter set up the same defence, contending that it had acted as collecting agent for the payes of the draft. This was, in fact, the case, but, unfortunately for the Eldred Bank, it follows, of rourse, that if the payee of the draft if the draft, if for collection, had endorsed it in biank. Hence the General Term hed that the Park Bank might recover from the Eldred Bank, it follows, of rourse, that if the payee had endorsed the draft, for collection, had endorsed it in biank. Hence the General Term hed that the Park Bank might recover from the Eldred Bank, it follows, of rourse, that if the payee had endorsed the draft, for collection, had endorsed the draft, for collection, and the chances of recovering from the liberant check raiser would bave been dubious.

These decisions aroused the bank of this city and other large financial centres which pay, through clearing houses and over the counter, was able to a large dubing the paying bank had incases of loss the collecting bank frequently made good without hitigation. It was the sontinent of the banks that this same other town, was bester as a bank to be guaranteed of

Resolved. That on and after the 1st day of July, 1898, members of this association shall not send through the exchange after the exchange, or exchange, or exchange, or endorsement the exchange of exchange, or other tiens.

Any such thems sent in violation of the above requirements shall be returned directly to the member from whom they were received.

from whom they were received.

It was also recommended that members should send to their correspondents circular letters suggesting that they "examine carefully the prior endoursements on all paper remitted before forwarding the same," and noutlying them that, "should there be any of a restrictive character, it will be necessary to attach not only your stamp of endorsement to this back, but also your stamp; guaranteeing all previous enendor-sements."

Similar regulations have since been adopted by the clearing houses in most of the large cities. Not only out-of-town correspondents are affected by them, but also city banks which are not members of the Clearing House, and which clear through other hanks.

The effect of the change is to overcome the distinction made by the courts, and to inske the collecting bank in each case the responsible principal instead of an irresponsible agent.

A Boy's Hard Fight with Owls.

A Boy's Hard Fight with Owls.

Prom the Chicago India Later Occine.

Martin E. Simson, aged 13, son of Charles Simson, a well-to-do faciner living near Willow Springs, is certain to lose the sight of one-ye as the result of an encounter with two large owis in a stretch of woodland near the drainage canal on Sunday afternoon, and it is not tertain whether the sight of his other eye can be saved. On Sunday young Simson went on a hanting trip down the Desplaines Hiver. In a patch of woodland between Willow Springs and Lamons he saws a huge owl perched high up in a tree, and brought it to the ground with a well-directed shot. Supposing it in be dead his reached down to pick it up when the bird, which was only slightly disabled, made a flerce attack upon him, and before he could defend himself fastened its taions into the flesh of hes rishs, hand. Another owl, superestly the hate of the injuried one, just then appeared upon the scene, fastened its claws in the boy's uplifted arm, and with its beak destroyed his right eye at a single stroke. The lad fought desperately for his life, and succeeded in freeing himself from his tormentors long enough to selve his gun, which was upon the ground unloaded. With this he quickly despatched the injured ord, and finally succeeded in beating off its infuriated mate.

Blinded with blood, which flowed from a dozen cuts and deep scratches upon his face, the boy linally reached a neighboring farm-house, where his wounds were dressed, and he was sent home.

He Didn't Starve to Death. From the Petersburg Daily Index Appeal.

From the Prierzburg Daily lader Appeal

A few days since a white trann applied to a
generous-hearted lady in Lunenbirg county for
something to appease his hunger. He tood the
lady that he had not had anything to cat for
three days, and that he was almost starved.

The lady had her symmthies moved for the
poor fellow and set a bountiful spread before
him and told him to eat until he became satisfied. When the tramp got up from the table he
had gotten away with three quarts of buttermilk, thirty biscuits, besides eller articles of
diet. The heart morning he was found dead in
the woods.

Druggists who sell Woodbury's Facial Soap use it in their homes. They know good soap. Why not do as they do?